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understand its meaning. It will not disappear because of the censure, but is one of the most permanent and important elements of the whole situation. To the statement that "The true solution of the problem will not come till the equality of the two races is really admitted," it may be rejoined that race prejudice *may* disappear when the races *are equal*, certainly not before.

Industrial education receives qualified approval, though Dr. Brousseau seems to think that its chief exponents are naively seeking in this fashion to make the black man useful to the white. By quoting many pages of the Atlanta conference report on industrial education, without any word of explanation or warning, the author creates a doubt as to whether she knew the biased character of that report. Moreover, the author appears to believe that the leading advocates of industrial training are opposing literary and professional instruction, which certainly is not true.

To my mind, the sketch of the limitations placed upon the development of the black by the antagonism of the whites is decidedly overdrawn. The tone of the book is a bit too pessimistic, but the final conclusions will be generally accepted. The author thinks that more attention should be paid to education, and that the national government should assist the states. It is not suggested that there are any legal or other difficulties in the way of this national aid.

Dr. Brousseau has done well to place before European readers so many facts regarding this difficult problem. The unfortunate feature is that the evil influences are unduly emphasized.

There is a good classified bibliography of American works. Curiously enough no reference is made to any French or German publications.

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The Cambridge Modern History, Volume VIII, *French Revolution*. Pp. xxvii, 875. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

As a specimen of composite authorship in a complicated and difficult period of history, this volume must be counted a conspicuous success. No single-volume history of the French Revolution in the English language, and possibly none in French, contains so much and such well-organized information as that embodied within the compass of this book. In breadth and accuracy of treatment, in the opinion of the reviewer, it is superior to any that has yet appeared in the series. This success is all the more because of the inherent difficulties of the subject. Admitting that the national prejudice of an Englishman against France at this time is a negligible quantity, in the light of the ideals of modern scholarship, there yet remains the variation likely to arise from the fact that several minds have produced the whole, and the necessity of reducing, so far as possible, the individual treatment of each to the common denominator of a single, compact and well-rounded history. The very method in the making of the book has militated against such a result. The unity of the subject suffers from the diversity in regard to authorship as well as from the method of division adopted. For example,

the point of view of Professor Montague towards the Revolution is somewhat different from that of Professor Moreton Macdonald; Mr. Browning's estimate of Pitt differs from that of Mr. Lodge; and, finally, the treatment of the history of the war entirely apart from events within France makes it very difficult for the reader to understand the politics of the Legislative Assembly or the Convention at certain times.

Yet in the main, the correlation of the separate chapters has been admirably done. The mortising, nevertheless, would be evident at certain points even if it were not indicated by the table of contents. This is particularly manifest in the transition from the National Constituent Assembly to the Legislative Assembly. Save for an introductory chapter by Professor Willert, of Exeter College, and a short one by Henry Higgs, of H. M. Treasury, the first portion of the work proceeds from the pen of Professor F. C. Montague, of University College, London. The history of the Legislative Assembly, of the National Convention and the Terror falls to Professor Moreton Macdonald, of Magdalen. The former is a judicious, temperate friend of the Revolution; not so the latter. Is it not going too far to say that "the Jacobin Club (in September, 1791,) . . . had carefully forced through . . . measures calculated to secure for it the mastery in the Legislative. The imposition on all electors of the civic oath had the effect of disfranchising a great number of the more respectable voters. . . . If thousands were disfranchised by this measure, millions were kept away by the *wanton and deliberate complication* of the electoral machinery, which was also a part of the Jacobin plan" (p. 211). It is to be observed that Professor Montague (p. 202) does not take this view of the provisions of the constitution in this matter. Such a stinging indictment of the electoral system as the above is true of the condition of things in September, 1792, but surely overdrawn for September, 1791 (Cf. p. 245). Again, was there no thought of using terror as a principle of government in 1793? Are the famous speeches of Barère of September 5, 1793 (*Moniteur*, Anno I, No. 251) or Robespierre's of 17 Pluviose (*Buchez et Ronx*, xxxi, p. 268 et seq.), in elucidation of this doctrine wholly cant? (Cf. Wallon: *La Terreur*, II, p. 208 et seq.). If there was more to blame during the period of the Girondins and the Terror, is there not also more to praise? The *inevitableness* of continued revolution after 1791 is something Mr. Macdonald finds it hard to become reconciled with. These observations are not made with a wish to be hypercritical, for the chapters in question are among the most brilliant in the volume.

Mr. Oscar Browning's consideration of "The foreign policy of Pitt to the outbreak of the war with France," and Mr. Lodge's chapters upon "The European Powers and the Eastern Question" and "The Extinction of Poland, 1788-97," evince that grasp upon the subject which these more veteran students of history are well known to possess. The weakest chapter is the sixteenth, "The Directory," whose corruption is fully set forth, but whose singular diplomacy, which was responsible for much of the war that followed, is almost entirely neglected. But this deficiency is in part redeemed by three chapters upon "Bonaparte and the Conquest of Italy," "The Egyptian Expedition" and "The Second Coalition," by Mr. J. H. Rose, which, while far

from being an abridgment of the first portion of the "Life of Bonaparte" by him, yet need not be considered in detail because their essential element has already been given to the world in more substantial compass. To these Napoleonic chapters must be added that upon "Brumaire," of which Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, of New College, Oxford, one of the ablest of the younger coterie of English students of continental history, is the author.

The American reader at the outset (p. 2) will probably be disposed to think the statement too bare a one to the effect that "the Americans had adopted and proclaimed the same principles as the French revolutionists." The men of 1776 did not fight for "maxims which, in France, had been proclaimed loudly in drawing-rooms, but scarcely whispered in the market-place," as Mr. Higgs says (p. 92); falling thus into the error of Professor Willert, but for the immemorial rights of Englishmen, the liberty of the subject, not abstract liberty, this every American student understands in spite of the verbiage of the Declaration of Independence. It is an injustice to Fleury to declare that Machault "was the one able finance minister of Louis XV" (p. 25), for Fleury paid off the double debt of the War of the Spanish Succession and the profligacy of the Regency. The old statement that Richelieu instituted the intendants (p. 38) is to-day refuted. Mr. Montague seems to be unaware of M. Hanataux's work upon the origin of the intendant. The assigned origin of the term "chambres ardentes" (on p. 48) was the popular, but is not the historical, source of this term. While the south of France, in contrast with the north, was the region of written law, even the Roman law there had been reduced to a variety of *coutume* more than the reader would infer from the paragraph (on p. 49) upon this subject. The discussion of population (on p. 60) omits what might have been presented in a valuable paragraph, namely, a short account of the shiftings of population between 1614 and 1789. The iniquities of the financial system (described on p. 71) lay too heavy blame upon the shoulders of Louis XIV, as an investigation of conditions in the time of the Fronde and a study of the trial of Fouquet would have shown. Taine's estimates in regard to the burden of taxation are unreservedly accepted, although M. Aulard is on record in the Paris *Temps* of August 5, 1903, when a movement to erect a statue to Taine was on foot, to the effect that "sa documentation, presque toujours erronée, n'est qu'une fantaisie." Among the reforms of Tourgot (enumerated on pp. 85-6) his abolition of the guilds is omitted. Mirabeau's speech of June 23d, which is more famous than historical, is credited (on p. 157), although latest researches prove it to be apocryphal.

So far exception has been made to matters of detail, a few errors both of omission and of commission. But leniency cannot be extended to the omission of any account of Mirabeau's negotiations with the court after October 5th and 6th, to the memoir of October 15, 1789, a state document of great importance; and the later one of May 10, 1790. The same criticism may be made regarding failure to explain the self-denying ordinance of Robespierre. No mention of it appears where it should have been mentioned, and suddenly (on pp. 213 and 239) allusion is made to it in terms which imply that the reader should know all about it. Again, while the

origin of the Jacobin Club is given, nothing is said as to its method of organization or as to the causes of its rapid expansion, though every large town had one by the summer of 1790, and there were 229 in March, 1791; nearly 400 in August; 1,200 in June, 1792; and over 2,600 in September of the same year. Danton is held in large degree responsible, in his capacity as minister of justice, for the September Massacres. But was his attitude "*at best* one of cynical indifference"? Professor Macdonald ignores the thought of Danton's partisans that, owing to the danger upon the frontier, after the taking of Longwy and Verdun, resort to terror might have been deliberately made in order to intimidate the invading army in whose ranks were many of the *émigrés*, and that Danton's policy was not one of cynical indifference, but a deliberate one.

At this point (end of Chapter VIII), owing to the arrangement of the book, which treats the war on land and on sea apart, as separate subjects, unless the reader is well grounded in revolutionary history, he will do well to turn over to Chapter XIV, "The General War," by Prof. R. P. Dunn Pattison, of Magdalen, so that he may be able to weave the history of the war into the web of politics within. This he will be unable to do, however, in one particular, namely, in the matter of the Pillnitz Manifesto. The treatment of this subject (p. 399) is wholly inadequate, not to say inaccurate. The terms of the manifesto were made operative upon a condition of things Leopold knew to be impossible of accomplishment; the emperor's mind was fixed far more intently upon the impending partition of Poland than upon France, or busy with the old scheme of exchanging the Austrian Netherlands for Bavaria (Cf. Mr. Lodge in Chapter XVII, "The Extinction of Poland," p. 532). The Pillnitz Manifesto was meant more as a sop to the royal family of France and the *émigrés* than "to intimidate the French people," as von Sybel (Bk. IX) and von Holst have shown. A minor defect of this chapter also is the omission to state the demoralization and general incapacity that characterized Brunswick's army (see the interesting note in Fletcher's edition of Carlyle's "French Revolution," Vol. II, p. 341). From this chapter the reader who chooses his way, and does not follow too rigidly the method of dividing the subject laid down by the editors, will turn to Mr. Browning's chapter upon the foreign policy of Pitt. This chapter, while able and accurate so far as tested, lacks imagination. The author has little sympathy with the ideas of the Revolution and fails to appreciate how deeply the idea of "natural frontiers" influenced the French. Sorel's *L'Europe et la Revolution Française* (Vol. I, pp. 254 ff.), or certain lucid pages in the second volume of Bourgeois' admirable *Manuel Historique de Politique Etrangère*, would be pertinent reading for the student at this juncture. One minor quality of Mr. Browning's writing likely to be especially appreciated by an American reader, is his careful effort to make his man clear under the mass of titles he may wear. He tells the reader at the start that Jenkinson became Lord Hawkesbury and later Lord Liverpool; that Eden became Lord Auckland; that Sir James Harris blossomed into Lord Malmesbury.

In concluding this review a word of praise must be said of the two closing chapters of the volume, that upon "Revolutionary Finance," by Henry

Higgs, and that of M. Paul Viollet upon "French Law in the Age of the Revolution." It was a master-stroke of the editors to secure M. Viollet's pen for this subject, and also to get Professor Maitland to revise the translation of it. This one chapter in itself is worth the price of the volume to any serious student of the Revolution. There is information in it which cannot be discovered elsewhere, save by long and deep delving into many and recondite sources.

The classified bibliography appended to the volume is excellent, but the index is very inadequate.

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The Principles of Relief. By EDWARD T. DEVINE. Pp. 495. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

This book is a distinct contribution to the literature of scientific philanthropy. It marks a step in the development of that literature, for in it are brought to consciousness, perhaps for the first time fully, the underlying principles on which the charity organization society movement is based. Moreover, it undertakes to give a comprehensive statement of the elementary principles upon which all relief giving, whether public or private, should rest; and it correlates these principles with the general facts of economics and sociology in such a way as to leave no doubt in the mind of the reader that the author has mastered his subject. The point of view of the book is constructive throughout, as its author evidently intends; and it is safe to say that for many years to come it will be, both for the practical worker and for the scientific student, the authoritative work upon "the principles of relief."

The work is divided into four parts. Part I contains the discussion on the principles of relief. Part II is a digest of seventy-five illustrative cases. Part III gives a brief historical survey of the development of outdoor relief, both public and private, in England and America. Part IV discusses relief in disasters, beginning with the Chicago fire and ending with the "Slocum" disaster.

In Part I, after discussing the development of charity as an outcome of social progress, Dr. Devine undertakes to formulate the principle upon which charitable relief is to be given to dependent families, and from which the amount of relief required may be estimated. This he finds in "the standard of living." Families which fall below the normal standard of living are proper subjects of either disciplinary or charitable measures, as may be found appropriate. To put the matter concretely: "When the actual earning capacity of the family is below the point of physical or moral well being, the deficiency may ordinarily be made up by outside aid. Whenever possible, assistance should be of such a kind as to increase the earning capacity and so make further aid unnecessary. When the deficiency is, however, inevitable and permanent, the aid must be likewise permanent. This is the fundamental and comprehensive principle of relief." The social justification of such relief to those who fall below the normal standard of living lies partly in the fact